

തിയെന്നു പറയുന്നവരുടെ ജനാധിപത്യവാദത്തിന്നു അർത്ഥമില്ല. മാതൃഭാഷവഴിയെ ബഹുജനവിഭാഗങ്ങൾ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. യഥാർത്ഥജനാധിപത്യം നടപ്പാകാനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അറിവുണ്ടാകാനും അവർ സ്വപരിശ്രമംകൊണ്ടു പുതിയ അറിവുകൾ നേടാനും ഇടവരണമെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രധാനമായ സർവ്വവിധജീവിതവ്യവഹാരവും അവരുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയിലാകണം. അവർ വളരുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഭാഷവളരും. ഭാഷ വളരുന്നതോടുകൂടി അവരും വളരും. അങ്ങിനെയാണ് സംസ്കാരം വളരുന്നതെന്നു പറയുന്നതു. മലയാളത്തിൽ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചു ശാസ്ത്ര ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിനെ ശരണം പ്രാപിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഒരു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതു. അന്നഭാഷകളിൽനിന്നു ശാസ്ത്ര ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും മാത്രം മലയാളത്തിലേക്കു തർജ്ജമ ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരു പ്രയാസവും ഇല്ല. അതിന്നു മാത്രം ഭാഷ വളർന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നവർക്കു ശാസ്ത്ര തർജ്ജമയെപ്പറ്റിയും, മലയാള ഭാഷയെപ്പറ്റിയും ശരിയായ ബോധം ഇല്ലെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാനുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോൾ മലയാളത്തിൽ തർജ്ജമകളും സ്വതന്ത്ര കൃതികളും വേണ്ടുപോളും ഉണ്ടാകാത്തതിന്നു ഒരു പ്രധാനകാരണം ഗവണ്മെണ്ടും രാജ്യത്തെ പണ്ഡിതലോകവും മലയാളഭാഷയെ അനാദരിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. മലയാളം നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടുഭാഷയും വിഭാഗാസഭാഭാഷയുമായാൽ മലയാള സാഹിത്യകാരന്മാരും ശാസ്ത്രഗ്രന്ഥകാരന്മാരും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ മാതരി ഭരദ്വരായി കഴിയേണ്ടിവരില്ല. നല്ല ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ സ്വന്തമായും തർജ്ജമായും എഴുതിയാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു ആദായമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ അതിൽ ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ വളരെപ്പേരുണ്ടാകും. മലയാളത്തെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു ഭാഷയും വിഭാഗാസഭാഭാഷയുമാക്കാതെ മലയാളത്തിലെ ഗ്രന്ഥഭാരദ്രം ഒരിക്കലും തീരുകയില്ല. ഗ്രന്ഥഭാരദ്രം തീർത്താൽ മലയാളത്തെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു ഭാഷയും വിഭാഗാസഭാഭാഷയും ആക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു കഠിനയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ വണ്ടി കെട്ടുന്നതുപോലെയാണ്.

The resolution was withdrawn with leave of the House.

60. Departments into which Non-caste Hindu Officers have no access.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—My resolution is:—"This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to declare that caste-Hindu officers drawing lower pay than non-caste officers would not, by their appointment on higher pay to departments to which the non-caste officers have no access, gain any seniority over the latter, when they (the caste-Hindu officers) are reverted to the regular service."

The object of this resolution is simple enough. There are certain departments under the Government to which officers belonging to all castes and creeds could not get admission. I

am referring to departments like the Palace, Devaswam and the Military.

President.—Those are subjects which are removed from the cognizance of this Council and so you must not refer to them.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I shall not refer to them then. It is enough for my purpose to say there are departments in Cochin which are closed against the Christian and Ezhuva officers. If they are water-tight compartments where certain communities have no access they ought to be treated as entirely different departments with which men in the regular service have nothing to do. But the difficulty is this. These departments are not water-tight and officers from the regular services are imported into these departments. The Excise Commissioner is sometimes made the Devaswam Commissioner, and the Devaswam Commissioner by another stretch becomes the Secretary to the Diwan. There are instances when the Devaswam Commissioner has also become the Excise Superintendent. That being so, among the lower grades of the service you find injustice is possible. I will explain how. Let us take an hypothetical case. There is a Christian officer drawing, say Rs. 50 in the ordinary line and there is a vacancy in one of these departments to which all people are not allowed entrance. Suppose this vacancy happens to be one on Rs. 60. The question comes who is to get that place. The Christian officer drawing Rs. 50 cannot be promoted, because he is not a caste-Hindu, naturally the next caste-Hindu officer has to be promoted and given this place on Rs. 60 overlooking the claims of his seniors who happen to belong to some religion other than that of the caste-Hindu. What follows next. The caste-Hindu officer who thus gets Rs. 60 becomes the senior hereafter. He begins to draw Rs. 60 while the other man continues to get only Rs. 50. Injustice is thus possible and I pray that the Government may take notice of it. They may make a hard and fast rule that hereafter no officer shall stand to lose any seniority in service, because of their particular religion and that promotions or appointments to these special departments ought not to work prejudicially against the legitimate claims of seniority of men in the regular service.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I beg to second it.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, at the very outset I may say that actual instances where, due to entry into a department in which, say a non-caste Hindu or non-Hindu is not allowed to enter, an officer has gone over others, which otherwise he would not have done, have not happened yet. Because in the Lower Division especially the clerical section, there is hardly an

interchange of hands between the Devaswam and other departments. Where an instance of the kind contemplated might happen is in the higher grades i. e., 80-100 of the clerical grades and officers with separate offices. In such cases such an instance would arise if there were two or more officers from different castes on a par in the grade of seniority and then a vacancy arises in the department which only the caste-Hindu can enter. Then the caste-Hindu would be preferred to the higher grade in the Devaswam Department and so becomes his senior. But really such instance do not happen. What occurs is that the person senior in the whole service goes into the next higher grade of the Devaswam Department. Thus only the seniority in the service is maintained even by the transfer of the officer to the Devaswam Department. Things have been thus hereto. I do not deny that a hypothetical instance of the kind the Member refers to in his speech, may not happen. I do not deny that. Till now from experience such an instance, I must almost say, has not happened. If an instance of the kind at any time happens Government will certainly remember that that officer got seniority over others simply because he got into a department to which others have no access. That point will be remembered and taken into account while deciding further seniority.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—On that assurance I withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn with leave of the House.

61. Enquiry on Petitions by Police Officer.

As the following resolution was not moved it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—*That this Council do recommend to the Government that in future no petitions of any nature forwarded by the Magistrates to the Police Station for enquiry should be entrusted with a Police Officer below the rank of an Inspector.*

Farewell Speech by the Leader of the Progressive Party.

Dr. A.G. Menon.—I may be allowed to say a few words on behalf of the Progressive Party of Cochin.

President.—Yes.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We have now come to the closing scene of the Second Cochin Legislative Council. May I on behalf of the Progressive Party beg your leave to say a few words?

We are profoundly thankful to His Highness, our beloved Maharaja for giving us this Institution in which, in spite of its many drawbacks, we have nevertheless, been able to ventilate the grievances of the country effectively and to come into direct touch with the officers carrying on the administration.